

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

日八月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AIGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE BOENY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GOPOON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMERELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 3 " 2 per cent.
H. H. NELSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

Entertainment.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELIMOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. L. DALMIPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG:

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOUBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MAESSEUIL, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L.C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND.
ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.
HAMS.
TRAVELLING INKSTANDS, Secure.
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
ARTISTS COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.
LETTER SCALES.
WALKING STICKS, well selected.
NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS, New—Portable.
MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES.
SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts \$10 and \$11. Pints \$11.50 and \$12.50 per case.
RUINART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR INVALIDS.

For Sale.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS.
DRY MANZANILLA SHERRIES.
RED HEART RUM.
Specially Selected SCOTCH WHISKY.
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

For Sale.

MORLEY'S HOISERY.
PARISIAN SHIRTS.
CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS.
New NOVELS.

For Sale.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

For Sale.

THE GOODWILL,
LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI—CHINA.

Entertainment.

THIS HOTEL, which is Furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 3½ Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,

Shanghai.

For Sale.

EX American Bark "ANTIOCH"
(JUST ARRIVED),

1, 2, 3 and 4 inch OREGON PINE LUMBER,
S P A R S.

7 to 18 inches (in Slings) 40 to 80 ft. long,
19 to 24 " (at Partners) 80 to 96 ft.

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong Timber Yard,
(Wanchai).

Hongkong, August 8, 1879.

For Sale.

VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN,
Dry CHAMPAGNE (England),

In Cases of.....1 doz. Quarts.

of.....2 " Pints.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

For Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb.

Tins, Ox-tongues, Sliced, Corned and Sealed Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brown and Ox-tongues, etc. in 2-lb. Tins.

Also,

(From Bordeaux),

CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LA FITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

AG. KLAUPERMEYER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879.

For Sale.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR

1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

A. MENCARINI,

Spanish Consul.

Hongkong, August 12, 1879.

For Sale.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR

1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

JAS. H. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

For Sale.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, August 15, 1879.

For Sale.

NEW GOODS

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

For Sale.

TENDERS are invited for PAINTING

and COLOURING, internally and externally, the RESIDENCE, with OUT

BUILDINGS, of the DEPUTY INSPECTOR

GENERAL at the Royal Naval Hospital,

Mount Shadwell, according to Particulars

which may be seen at the OFFICE of the

Naval Storekeeper, Royal Naval Yard.

Tenders to be sent in by Noon, on the

18th Instant.

The right to reject the lowest or any

Tender reserved.

WILLIAM HYNKES,

For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong, Naval Yard,

13th August, 1879.

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Intimations.

DOG LOST.

LOST, from H. B. M. Consulate, Canton,

on the 2nd of May last, a rough-

haired Scotch TERRIER of an Iron Grey

Colour, with cut Ear and Tail, and an-

swering to the Name of "WASP."

There is reason to believe that the Dog

is now in Hongkong.

A REWARD of \$10 will be given to any

one who will give such information as will

lead to his recovery.

H. B. M. Consulate,

Canton, August 2, 1879.

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NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Ship

A AGNES MUIR, from London, must

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,
Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES; erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIXTURES.

For further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS SHARP, TOLLER, and
JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3% or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TOMORROW (Thursday), the 31st Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE House, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MECHEINICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

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HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the YEAR ended December 31st 1878, and for the SIX MONTHS from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the Portion of PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

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Notices to Consignees

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *BELGIC*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J..... Flannel, from L'Don.

Ex Anadyr.

Mr Charles Bonnet, 1 case Shirts, &c., from Marseilles.

Ex Peipo.

Mr Anderson, 1 Trunk, from London.

Messrs Wray & Co., 1 case Samples, from London.

S..... 1 parcel Samples, from M (in diamond) Shanghai.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.



NOTICE.

LESSEES of LOTS on the British Settlement of SHAMEN, Canton, are hereby requested to pay the Amounts due on their Several Lots as ANNUAL GROUND RENT into H. M. Consulate on or before the 4th September, 1879.

All Lots on which Ground Rent has not been paid on the 4th September next will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M.'s Government.

H. F. HANOE,
H. M. Consul.

Canton, August 14, 1879.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Beagle*, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st September, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. will be closed as follows:

2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (expected the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1879.

ME 108. FOR TO-MORROW Shipping.

Claims against the *Celtic Monarch* must be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

Meetings.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the City Hall.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, August 13:

Tenders for Painting and Colouring, to be sent in Naval Store Keeper's by Noon.

2 p.m.—Tenders for sale of Old Copper, will be received by the Spanish Consul.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, August 14:

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Claims against the *Agnes Muir*, must be sent in to the Agents.

SATURDAY, August 23:

4 p.m.—*Ola* leaves for Port Darwin, &c.

TUESDAY, August 26:

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, September 1:

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Government placed itself by their ratification. It may be urged that the treatment sometimes received by Chinese in California is not quite in accordance with the terms of the Treaty; but the bad behaviour of the "hoodlums" of San Francisco furnishes almost the only real act of reciprocity worth mentioning. True, this is not the kind of reciprocity anticipated by the Treaty; but it is not too much to say that it is the outcome of the entirely one-sided nature of the document under notice.

The Americans are now beginning to discover that they have been over-weighted, and that, while the fraternal passages of the Burlingame document have produced little to the advantage of the United States, the Chinese have been quietly extracting all the advantages procurable under its terms, and revelling in the full enjoyment of its provisions, with say half-a-brick or two thrown in. This is broadly the moving principle of the great "Chinese Question" in America, and partially explains the recent adoption of the new Constitution in California. It is said that it has at last been definitely resolved to take such steps as will lead to a modification of the Burlingame Treaty, and that urgent instructions have been given to Minister Seward at Peking to make representations that will speedily cause restrictions to be placed upon the immigration of Chinese into the United States. The Chinese Legation at Washington are naturally and characteristically not in any great hurry over this portion of their alleged duty, and as a telegram from Washington says, "the conferences held with them, up to the present time, have been of a preliminary and inconclusive character, owing to the guarded and extremely diplomatic methods of discussion which they have employed." In face of the fact that the Chinese labourer has done and will yet do much for the new world, we decline to believe that the United States will gain much by such a modification of the Burlingame Treaty. We are of opinion that the Treaty, if worth anything, might be made the basis of a demand for fair return concessions from China, but to seek to limit its operation as to the States would place the U. S. Government in a still more ridiculous position than it was when the Treaty was manoeuvred by Anson Burlingame. The Washington telegram, however, recognises none of these considerations, and thus concludes in a congratulatory strain:—"Now, however, that the matter is also under discussion at Peking, the Department entertains a confident hope that a satisfactory result in the direction of placing some limitation upon Mongolian immigration to this country will be reached at an early day."

Our good-natured acting Police Magistrate (Mr Plunket) has made a mistake, in imagining that the easy-going routine of the Registrar's Department of the Supreme Court can be applied with equal impunity to the conduct of criminal cases. Having been called away yesterday to his duties as Registrar, while a case of assault was being heard, he ordered his interpreter (Ng Fuk Shang) to take down the evidence. In his absence, although the defendant (a foreigner named Petersen) naturally made some objection. On his return, His Worship read over the evidence, pronounced it correct, and proceeded with the case; which resulted in the summons being dismissed. Another case, in which one Chinaman charged two of his countrymen with an assault, was similarly dealt with, the evidence in this case having been taken by the second Chinese interpreter (Li Acheong); but in this case His Worship fined the defendants \$1 each, and ordered them to pay amends to the complainant. As the evidence in these cases might have been of such a nature that it would have had to be laid before the Attorney General as a Grand Jury, it is not seen that such duty should be deputed to the class of men now filling the posts of Chinese interpreters. The system of deputing everything to some one else is one which certainly can never be imported into the conduct of criminal business. After all that has been said and written upon the necessity of checking interpretation during the hearing of cases, the action of Mr Plunket is simply astonishing. There may, of course, be extenuating circumstances in the instances referred to; but nothing can possibly justify to our mind so grave an irregularity. Probably this illustration of the easy manner in which public business seems to sit upon the shoulders of the worthy gentleman referred to may do more than anything else to place the present acting appointments upon a more satisfactory basis.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. have received a telegram from Singapore, advising them that the *Guy Manning*, steamer, left there for this port to-day.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

THE document known as the Burlingame Treaty was the result of probably more talk, and has since been the cause of more discussion than any of the numerous international compacts as yet entered into between China and foreign countries. Into this diplomatic transaction the sentimental nonsense concerning the "shining cross" and other matters seems to have entered too largely, and the "reciprocal" benefits which were so confidently expected from the negotiation of this instrument have not yet made their appearance. Let us give one or two of its "give and take" stipulations. It is agreed "that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country." The contracting parties "cordially recognise the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents." The citizens of either nation "shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may in either country be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation." This same happy state of things is to apply to the enjoyment by either country of the privileges of the public educational establishments under the control of the two Governments; while the citizens of each may establish and maintain schools in either country. In the last section the United States disclaim any intention of interfering with the introduction of railroads, telegraphs, &c., until the spirit moves the Chinese to say when these shall be adopted; while the United States, in the event of being asked for assistance, undertakes to recommend suitable engineers for such work. These are the principal stipulations of the celebrated Burlingame Treaty, which, although it has been ratified now for nearly ten years, has had even less effect than its framers ever intended it to have.

It failed even to save the Woosung Railway from destruction, although it is generally believed that the nephew of the principal supporter of this Treaty, Mr. W. H. Seward, was not a little interested in the success of that engineering undertaking. A glance at the stipulations, expressed as they are in language that is so charmingly vague, will at once show the absurdity of the actual position in which the United States

were from a reliable source that the story told by the man, Richard Herbert, who was sentenced yesterday to three months' hard labor for an assault, relative to the settlement of his wages when employed at the Aberdeen Docks as a watchman, is altogether untrue, and, in justice to the clerk employed there, we give, with the sanction of the gentleman in charge of the Douk Company's establishment at Aberdeen, the real facts of the case. Herbert was certainly employed at the Docks, being first taken in to do odds jobs, more from a charitable motive than any other. He had no character to recommend him, but as he kept steady for some time he was employed as a regular watchman; and then he soon began to show it in his true colors, drawing a knife on Mr. Jesus on several occasions and creating disturbance very frequently. He was discharged for bad conduct and was paid all that was due to him. From enquiries then made it was found out that he had arrived here from Shanghai, having been sent away, free of expense, from The Model Settlement for bad behaviour. Further enquiries go to show, that Herbert had a bad reputation in the City of San Francisco, and had to leave that place without publicly announcing his departure. These things are worthy of consideration when Herbert's three months expire, as it is neither safe nor pleasant to have such a man living amongst us.

On August 1st, General Grant was entertained by the Residents of Yokohama at a Garden Party. The illuminations were successful, the weather cool and fine; and those present, of whom there was a large number, were quite delighted. Two novel features were mentioned. Of the lanterns in use, each had a flag of some nationality painted on it, pretty well all the civilized nations of the Earth being represented in this way. An exhibition of the electric light was given; the first that has been made in Yokohama. Out of about 70 subscribers and persons invited, there were from 400 to 600 present. The refreshments room—unlike that institution here on the occasion of the Hongkong Garden Party—

the General—was liberally provided; and there was also a dancing room. The *Gazette* says:

The entertainment was a pleasant success. Quiet and unostentatious, it served the purpose it was intended to serve—as a demonstration by a very small community, not overburdened with riches, of the sincere respect in which they hold a most distinguished and honoured American of the highest reputation.

Mr Hennessy and H. E. Okuma visited Sapporo, and left for Akita on the 29th ultimo. H. E. was, according to the *Gazette*, expected in Yokohama on the 4th instant. Governor Hennessy and H. E. Okuma visited the Government Workshops, Silk Mill, Brewery, Net Factory, Katsukyuen, &c., &c., at Sapporo, on the 27th ultimo, and in the evening were present at a magnificent entertainment given to them in the Agricultural College, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. During the evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

A CHINESE merchant at Yokohama shipped to Hongkong 7,932 stand of arms by the *S.S. China*.

It is said that a Guarantee Company for Japanese—male and female,—entering the service of foreigners, is to be shortly established in Yokohama. The Company will provide the employee with a license and charge certain fees which are to be allowed to accumulate. In case the employee quits his master or leaves his employment before the term of his service expires, the Company will compensate the employer for any loss sustained. We also hear that the Police Authorities are to settle all questions which may arise between the Company and the employers or employees.

EVEN the American papers, generally smart enough to see through a bit of sharp diplomacy, think that Spain has achieved something wonderful by her new Treaty. Here is an instance:

New York, July 12.—The *Bulletin* to-day, regarding the Spanish-Chinese treaty, says: Old Spain, by adopting an enlightened, liberal policy like this, places itself in position to extend its commercial relationship with the East when the opportunity offers; at the same time it puts to shame the narrow-minded blockheads in our country who would, if they could, drive every Chinaman with his "cheap labor" out of the country, or place him under such degrading disabilities as not even a negro is expected to put up with.

THE American papers bring to hand particulars of a fire which broke out in Chinatown, at Princeton, Colusa county, resulting in the destruction of the entire Chinese quarter, and seriously endangering the business portion of the town. Two Chinamen were burned to death, Ah Hong and Dr. Dun Fun. Their bodies were taken from the debris in a terribly mutilated condition, and the bones of some others were visible in the ruins. The fire is supposed to have originated from carelessness on the part of the occupant, who were under the influence of opium, and originated in a restaurant owned by Ah Hong. The town had had so narrow an escape from extermination, citizens held a meeting and adopted resolutions insisting that the Chinese build their shanties beyond the town limits, and that parties who own vacant houses or building lots in town do not let the same to Chinamen. John Boggs, who owns the lots upon which the China quarters stood, declares it shall not be rebuilt upon his land. But a resident of San Francisco, who owns several buildings in this place, on receipt of news of the fire, telegraphed to his agent to rent any of his buildings to Chinamen.

PUBLIC opinion, or rather the tone of public talk, has undergone a kind of reaction respecting Captain Carey and his share in the catastrophe of the Prince Imperial. People are beginning to recognize the justice of at least waiting for more details than the telegram conveyed, before pronouncing condemnation of so severe a character. A London correspondent writes to an Indian contemporary:

It would not surprise me to find that a military fault was committed by an absence of proper precaution, but we all hope that there were nothing in the nature of a dastardly abandonment of the Prince, and we ought not without good reason so readily rush to an opposite conclusion. I believe Captain Carey to be a cool and steady, as well as a professionally accomplished officer, and it is cruel to surmise upon bare and imperfect statements that he failed in anything that he was reasonably called upon to do for the safety of a comrade, whether a prince or a private. It is not fair to crucify him because of the political importance of the life lost. Nobody appears to think of the fate of the two troopers who perished along with the hope of the French Imperialists.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* has a telegram from New York stating that a private letter received at Washington from Gen. Grant says he shall defer his return till after the Republican nomination for the Presidency is made. His change of movements has been brought about by accounts received of the officious pretensions of some individuals who fastened themselves upon his administration, and whom he found it difficult to shake off. The same parties, he has been informed, intend to obtrude themselves upon the public by tendering him a reception, against which he expresses the greatest aversion. The *World* thinks Grant's probable chance of plan about returning is part of a little scheme to keep him out of harm's way during the fall elections and bring him back with a boom just in time for the Presidential summer.

Advices from New York, dated July 11th state that an official of the Union Pacific, interviewed by a *World* reporter, said that no contract had been made between the railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. There was an understanding,

he said, about \$5 head money on passenger traffic, but that came under temporary working arrangements. Complaints had been made that commissions had been given, more particularly on through tickets to China, which was forbidden by the terms of the present agreement. He did not believe that any freight agreement would ever be signed again, and thought that on Huntington's return from California in September there would be an attempt to reorganize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company so as to do away with the annual conflict for the control of the elections.

THE JAPAN *Gazette* publishes a translation of a comprehensive and able review of the rise and development of the opium trade, contained in a paper by Professor Theodor Christlieb of Bonn, issued in pamphlet form last year. The paper is too discursive for our columns, but we may review it later on. The traffic in opium, which is held by certain sections of the public to be wholly disreputable and indefensible, is, says our contemporary, likely before long to engage the attention of the English Legislature. As the history of the trade is either altogether unknown to or imperfectly understood by the majority of the persons who are loudest in its attack or defence, the *Gazette* will take the first convenient opportunity to express his own opinions upon the effect of the trade upon China, and the probable consequences which would ensue were the Indian Government to put a stop to the export of opium.

THE following are the telegrams to hand, by way of America, relative to Russia and China affairs:

London, July 6.—The Chinese have taken Kashgar. A portion of the Musalmans fled, but many people were massacred, and a large body of citizens are shut up in the Citadel. The inhabitants of Kuldja have determined to fly if the town and province is restored to China by the Russians.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The Russians sent a force of 200 Cossacks against the Chinese raiders at Kuldja. The Cossacks, however, hearing of the assemblage of a vastly superior force of Chinese, retreated. It is not doubted that the Chinese are about to develop military demonstrations towards the Kuldja frontier on a very large scale.

We note that in Sydney it has been suggested in the Press that "Larrickism can effectively put a stop to by adopting the Chinese plan, that is to say, by locking a wooden collar around the necks of the culprits on conviction, and compelling them to keep the gutters and streets clean. The plan would be particularly useful in Sydney, seeing that the Exhibition is coming on soon, when we shall be wishing to put on a clean face to greet the hordes of sight-seers and fault finding visitors who will visit us."

THE annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was presented to the board of directors at New York on the 23rd of May, and, contrary to custom, was referred to a committee, who met on the 26th June, and approved it. The report was consequently confirmed. The document repeats the language of the last report in regard to the mismanagement of the preceding administration, and says the status remains practically unchanged at the present time. The wreck of the steamship *Georgia* and the disabling of the steamship *Dakota* in a hurricane were the only losses sustained during the year. Much money was expended in repairs and improvements, and the company's remaining steamers are in better condition than at the beginning of the year. Mr Babcock expresses a belief that "with fair and equitable arrangement with competitors and associates, and with practical, economical, and honest management, there is yet a prosperous future for his company." The gross earnings for the year aggregated \$4,054,560.73, and the gross expenses \$3,852,745.68, leaving net profits amounting to \$141,815.07. A comparative statement of the liabilities for 1878 and 1879 shows a decrease of liabilities during the past year of \$498,375.67.

ME A. E. BOBIE, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, who started from Paris in January last with General Grant on his trip round the world, and was with the General on his visit to Hongkong, has arrived in Philadelphia.

A NEW YORK *Herald* China correspondent, who has been examining the condition of Canton manufactures, writes to that paper as follows on the subject of Chinese labour versus labour-saving machinery:

What Chinese labor will not stand is cheap American labour-saving machinery; and although attempts have been made to introduce it, which would enable the workman to triple the quantity of his work, and the farmer to till and clean ten times the quantity of rice, it is strong among labourers as to forbid it. Labourers here, no matter what their calling, belong to guilds or trades unions, and any attempt to enforce new methods or labour saving methods is resisted.

THE Madras *Mail* says that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at present Secretary of State for the Colonies, is "in betting" for the appointment of Viceroy of India, when Lord Lytton vacates the post; that is, our Singapore contemporary presumes that the general election in the autumn be favorable to the Conservative party. We may add that when the double-barreled Duke went out to Madras it was openly stated on good authority that he was to have the Viceroyalty next term. Sir Garnet Wolseley, we see in recent home paper, has been told that he may look forward to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.

THE Straits Government has received official notification from the Secretary of State, say the *Times*, that Mr C. J. Irving has been offered the appointment of "Resident Councilor" of Malacca. The anomalous title of Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca is thus abolished, and when an opportunity occurs that of Penang will, doubtless, follow suit.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The papers to hand by the American mail which arrived yesterday are more full than usual of English, Continental and other news of interest. We make room for the following extra telegrams from or via London to the American papers:

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved to Parnell's motion, which amounted to censure of the Speaker, an amendment expressing confidence in the Speaker.

The Marquis of Hartington and Gladstone supported the amendment, amid much cheering. The debate proceeding, the Home Rulers became much excited, and Sullivan, member from Louth, accused the Government of contemplating the expulsion of the Irish members. Parnell's motion was rejected, by 421 to 29. Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment to Parnell's motion, expressing confidence in the Speaker, was adopted amid loud cheers.

The second fire at Irkutsk destroyed five churches, the Convent, the Lutheran Church, the Court of Justice, police offices, telegraph offices, the Post Offices, etc., artillery, engineers' and medical establishments, three banks, barracks and the Town Hall, in fact nearly all the public buildings. The fire at Ternova destroyed 150 houses.

London, July 10.—A Paris despatch states that a decree has been published, pardoning or reducing the punishment of 1369 persons.

The Government has submitted a bill to the Senate to amnesty sailor and soldier deserters who have not been tried and sentenced. This applies to exiled Communists who belonged to the army. It is estimated that this measure, will affect 30,000 persons.

Paris, July 10.—Prince Jerome Bonaparte has already virtually assumed the attitude of chief of the Imperialists. It was represented to him that committees were working in every Department, and subsidized newspapers were advocating the cause of the Bonapartists, and that the faults of the present Government were being skilfully and vigorously turned to account, when the death of the Prince Imperial came to check a great and well-managed organization on the point of bearing fruit. Prince Jerome, who was only anxious at first to avoid being exiled, has become so strongly assured that his hour will soon come, that he is prepared even to go into exile.

Constantinople, July 10.—There is reason to believe that the Great Powers will disapprove the manner in which Aleko Pasha, the Governor-General of Roumelia, is acting. They probably would not refuse to assent to his removal by the Porte. The British military attaché has drawn up a report commenting unfavourably upon the administration of Aleko Pasha and his nominees.

London, July 10.—A despatch from Rangoon states that in the revolt in Upper Burma reported on the 8th instant, 20 officials were killed or wounded. No general rising is anticipated.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—Thousands of workmen have been engaged several weeks on the works designed to cause the Oxus River to return to its ancient bed, so as to establish easy water communication between the Caspian Sea and the regions bordering on Afghanistan.

Constantinople, July 5.—The rumour that ex-Sultan Murad had escaped seems to be corroborated by the extraordinary military measures taken and searches made on board ships in the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The Russian telegraph says it has been ascertained that before the recent executions at Kieff, 400 Nihilists arrived there from different quarters, some of them from Western Europe, to attempt rescue, but their intentions were frustrated by the precautions of the police and seizure of a quantity of dynamite intended to be used in the attempt.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Friday, August 15th.

"ICE CREAMS" SENT TO JAIL.

Daniel Robertson, the man who, for some months back, has enlivened the quiet of highways and byways in this Colony by his call of "Ice Cream," and who appeared lately at the Police Court, in conjunction with his late partner Mr Marquand, again made his appearance this morning on a charge of assaulting John Brown, formerly bill-collector for the *Capstan Hotel*.

John Brown, the complainant, met Robertson in the Queen's Road last night, shortly after eleven o'clock, and was invited by Robertson to partake of his hospitality, and also to ask a few of Brown's friends to share it. Brown at first objected, and insisted on standing treat, to which his friends had no objection. Robertson eventually got the whole party to go home with him, where they commenced on lemonade; on the suggestion of some one, that lemonade was scarcely strong enough, defendant produced two bottles of wine, which speedily disappeared. Midnight came, and Brown, wishing to retire, got up to leave the house. Then the fun began by "ice cream" asking what was pay for the wine. Brown replied that he was not, as he had never ordered it. A few words passed on both sides, and hard names were used, which ended in a fight. Brown dodged the first blow, and gave Robertson one on the mouth. A spittoon came in contact with Brown's head and settled the matter for the time being; he became insensible and remained so for several minutes, when he roused up and went to Dr Young's to have the wound sown up. (Complainant shows wound on the back of his head.)

David Darrell stated that he was one of the party invited to Robertson's residence last evening; when the wine came on the board, the conversation became a trifle coarse. Brown, (who is witness's father-in-law,) objected and was going to leave the room if it were not dropped; then the defendant called him names, and challenged him. The two of them stripped and commenced to spar, and a give-and-take set off lasted some time. They were then separated and Brown was about to leave the house when defendant threw a spittoon after him, making him stagger against the wall, his head streaming with blood. Witness advised Brown to go and get the wound attended to, and went himself to the Police Station and made a report.

Defendant stated that Brown went to his house a few days ago and threatened him; he refused to admit him as a visitor. Last night, rather than have a row, he took him to his house, where they had a quarrel

which ended in a fight. Brown threatened him with a chair when he threw the spittoon at him, which missed him.

Defendant was fined \$10 with fourteen days' hard labour in default, and was also ordered to pay \$5 to complainant as amends or undergo seven days' additional punishment.

Robertson was bound over in June last, in the sum of \$20 to be of good behaviour for six months. That amount has been extorted, and a distress warrant has been issued on the "Ice Cream" establishment for the above sum.

"A DANGEROUS CHARACTER."

Li A Tan, a rice-pounder, was found in Centre Street about 6 a.m. this morning, by P.C. 261, and an Indian Constable, making a great disturbance and shouting out, "Tu, Tu." When arrested and searched, an iron bar, (a dangerous looking weapon) was found concealed in his sleeve.

Defendant said that he was looking for a job, when some one knocked up against him, striking him with a piece of wood; he could show no marks and admitted having the iron bar for the purpose of beating any one who attacked him; he had no night pass.

Fined \$5, or fourteen days' hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for two hours at the scene of the offence.

AN EXPENSIVE "LAKE."

Edwin Edelman, a seaman of the American ship *John A. Briggs*, was charged by Chan Akam, a licensed hawk, with stealing fruit from his stall and also with hitting him on the mouth when he asked him for payment.

Complainant stated that he was following his usual calling of selling fruit, yesterday about 9 p.m., when Edelman and three or four of his companions came up to his stall; the others eventually went away, but Edelman picked up a bunch of fruit from his stall, and when asked for payment for the same, gave complainant a slap on the mouth (shows cut on the lip). He ran after him and saw the constable stop him.

P. C. 170, Tsang Afat, saw the prisoner running along Wellington Street, pursued by complainant, who was shouting out "Police." He stopped prisoner. When the complainant came up he charged him, prisoner said nothing.

The defendant made the following statement—I went up to the hawk's stall and took up a bunch of grapes for fun and threw them down again, on which the complainant struck me with a box. I hit him back, when he commenced throwing bricks at me, and set the crowd on to beat me, so I ran away.

The Complainant was recalled and said that his stall was at the Central Market; he chased the prisoner down to the Praya and back again through Gilman's Bazaar.

The Constable was recalled and said that no one was near the prisoner when he arrested him.

Prisoner was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour and to pay \$3 amends to the hawk or suffer other fourteen days' hard labour.

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

Cheung Asari was acting as watchman to a squad of men gambling in the Public Recreation Ground yesterday, when P. C. 646 came suddenly upon him; he held out twenty cents to the constable and told him in Chinese that he would get thirty more to-morrow; he had previously given the alarm to the gambling party who had made off. Defendant said the constable had come up and asked money from him and beaten him. Fined \$1 or five days in gaol for trying to bribe the constable.

"SHORT" DELIVERY.

Tsing Achu, manager of the On Shun Medicine shop, had some goods shipped to him by S. S. Washi and went on board to take delivery of the same; the official who was weighing or tallying out the cargo, had a few words with him, and on being called a "fool," hit him in the eye and set a gang of coolies on to beat him.

The defendant stated that Tsing Achu was humbugging the coolies and they beat him; he saw him fall against the scale and hurt his eye, but did not personally strike him.

P. C. 62 John Dick went on board the *Washi* yesterday and saw the complainant,

who was bleeding from the corner of his eye; he made inquiries and found there had been a row on board; searched the hold and found defendant there.

Fined \$1 or seven days' imprisonment.

A CARELESS SERVANT.

Alfred J. Bridges, schoolmaster 27th Regt., charged his cook, on suspicion of having stolen \$32.50 and one sovereign. The money was locked up in a drawer when complainant went out for a walk with his wife, his servant being left in charge of the premises. On his return he found the servant had gone out and that the money had disappeared; he was not sure whether defendant knew that the money was in the house or not, but charged him on suspicion as he had no business to leave the premises without permission.

Defendant stated that he knew nothing about the money; he had remained in charge of the house until the aman arrived. Fined \$1 or seven days' imprisonment for disobedience of orders as a servant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Aug. 15, 1879.

SIR.—Please give me a space in your to-night's issue.

The scurvy in general which has been so late so heaped upon the Spanish Government in the *Daily Press*, has been hitherto tolerated with the contempt the Spaniards thought it deserved, and suffered to pass with impunity, but this last, in the shape of the editorial article in its issue of the 12th instant, is so outrageous and slanderous that it calls for comment. There is but one conclusion that can be drawn from a perusal of the article in question,—that it is a writing determined to be a libel and a wicked attempt to disregard altogether the standing of a friendly power: such insinuations have only the merits of their author.

MAILS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 18th August, at 3 p.m., taking Pass-
engers, and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama, and other Japanese
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE, a
REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., the 17th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au18

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS,
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANADYR, Commandant De Boissous
Baron, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au19



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERNEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
BOKHARA, Captain ANDERSON, will leave
this on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on MONDAY, September 1st, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1879. au21

Intimations.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE Per Cent.
on the NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879. sel

Volume Seventh of the
“CHINA REVIEW.”

NOW Ready.

No. 6.—VOL. VII.
OF THE

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites 《禮記》.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Floods in China.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.

Chinese Philosophy before Confucius.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last
two Emperors of the Great Sung
Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

The Pekingese Syllables *Seü*, *tzu*, &c.

Supposed Mention in Chinese History
of the Nestorian Mission to China

in the 7th and 8th Centuries.

New Foochow Colloquial Words.

The Kitchen-God.

Examination of Licentiates.

The Canton River.

Cutting Crystals.

Door Slabs of Literati.

Coins of the Ming.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received at
the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

To Let.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in
GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.

Apply to

VOGEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

“ROSE VILLAS”—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,

BONHAI ROAD,

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RIKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MICHLERS & CO.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Insurances.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.